

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JULY 18, 1892

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

E. Galati of Galati's Carcon and Bridgeport stage line, came up from Genoa on Tuesday's stage, returning next day.

E. M. Folger and wife, of this office, went to Sacramento on Wednesday for a vacation.

County Clerk Murphy and M. M. Wallis went to Bridgeport, on Wednesday morning.

W. Radley was up from Antelope this week.

Mr. Van Horn, advance agent of Zamloch, the Magician, is in town.

Frank Owen is up from Antelope for a vacation.

Know Too Much.—At the late meeting of the Supervisors Chairman Hunsell knew too much—so much, in fact, as to show that he does not "know it all" yet, but has much to learn of the duties of a Supervisor. He objected to and had the

Chronicle-Union bill a small one for publishing the "Board of Equalization Notice" rejected on the ground that it was illegal, he stating to the Board that "he had known for the past twenty years that there was no law for its publication. In the face of his great knowledge he has allowed the Board to pay a bill for the past four years he has been in office. To show the gentleman how little he knows about the laws of California we quote the following from the Revenue Law of this State:

Section 3654.—As soon as completed, the assessment book, together with the map-book and statements, must be delivered to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, who must immediately give notice thereof and of the time the Board will meet to equalize assessments, by publication in a newspaper, if any is printed in the county; if none, then in such manner as the Board may direct; and in the meantime the assessment book must remain in his office for the inspection of all persons interested."

If the gentleman will read the revenue law thoroughly he may run foul of something else he knows not of.

Again, Mr. Hunsell opposed the Chronicle-Union's bill for printing the delinquent tax list and in his fight against it he threw away the time of the Board one whole afternoon and the next morning at a cost to the taxpayers of this county of \$30, after which the bill was promptly allowed by the vote of every Supervisor excepting Mr. Hunsell, who gave his reason for voting "No" because he (Folger) charged for

those squares, then are in the publication, "and had the same entered upon the minutes. It would be a good thing for the State if his son, the Assemblyman, would get him appointed "expert" at the State Printing office. His astute system of measuring type would enable the State to get its "composition" done for almost nothing, as he would show the compositors that instead of setting five galleys of type they had set only four, and he would prove the correctness of his measurements by showing them that they charged for the "blank space" between each word, instead of "setting it solid." Mr. Hunsell knew that the tax list was set according to the order of Tax Collector Cody, who stated so to the Board, and that it was the best and nearest tax list published in the State, judging from other papers received by Tax Collector Cody. We charged for just what the measurement called for, no more and no less, and the rest of the Supervisors were honest enough to vote for the payment of the bill. Mr. Hunsell knows about as much regarding measuring printed matter as one does about riparian water rights.

CAMPING.—The camping grounds at Beckys Springs are now pretty well occupied, although, like an omnibus, there is room for more. Among those camping there are the families of Chas. M. Stewart, and J. W. Towle, Mrs. L. E. Wederts and Little Elmer, Mrs. J. D. Murphy, Mrs. L. C. Donnel, Lulu Brandon C. E. Heath, and perhaps others whose names we have not. To-morrow we presume the town will be deserted, as the friends of the stage will ride out to see them, and take a bath.

SOMERA ROAD OPEN.—On Saturday last Superintendent Carter of the Sonora wagon road, arrived at Riekey's Station, at the junction of the Sonora and Antelope roads, with a crew of eight or ten men who had been at work opening the Sonora road to travel. The work having been completed and the road being opened for travel the men were discharged, some going to Antelope to help in the harvesting. We may now look for the coming in of the Sonora fruit trains with poor fruit at big prices.

COTTONS ALLOWED.—The Supervisors at their late meeting allowed the bill to the following parties for coyote scalps: Indian Mike 1, N. Doudero 3, Frank Bayado 3, Mich Pierre 14, Tom Dobbins 1, J. A. Schell 1, A. Garcia 3, H. P. Wilson 1, A. P. Hector 3, B. Murray 2, N. H. Gregory 3, P. Geeshold 4, J. H. McCabe 8, John Kimby 1, George Radley 1, H. Frost 5, H. A. Kennedy 3—55, amounting to \$225.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Our newly organized Sunday School is in a flourishing condition, and quite an interest is seemingly being taken in it. The officers are: Miss Cornelia Richards, Superintendent, W. T. Elliott, Assistant Superintendent, Miss Corrie Lewis, Secretary, Miss Mary Stewart, Librarian, Joe A. Brown, Treasurer, and Miss Ella Donnel, organist.

MONUMENTAL EVIDENCE.

"For strength, purity and wholesomeness, the Royal Baking Powder is Superior to all."

The following certificates from well-known chemists and scientists form as strong an array of evidence as was ever given in behalf of any article of human food:

"We, the members of the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco, cordially approve and recommend the Royal Baking Powder. It is absolutely pure and healthful, composed of the best ingredients, of the highest strength and character."

"In our judgment it is impossible to make a purer or stronger baking powder than the Royal."

"Jos. R. Davidson, M. D., Chas. McQuarrie, M. D., Henry M. Ficks, M. D., T. J. LeTourneau, M. D."

Members of the San Francisco Board of Health.

"For purity and care in preparation Royal Baking Powder equals any in the market, and our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any other of which we have any knowledge. W. H. Sizarno."

Prof. Chemistry, University of California, and State Analyst.

"From actual analysis made by me, I pronounce the Royal Baking Powder to be the strongest and purest baking powder before the public. W. H. Sizarno."

Prof. Chemistry, College of Pharmacy, University of California, State Board of Horticulture, etc.

"I find the Royal Baking Powder pure, reliable, and one pound to contain 200 cubic inches more available carbonic acid gas than the best of the others."

"HARRY G. HANES."

Chemist, Assayer and Geologist, State of California.

"It is clearly demonstrated and proven that the Royal Baking Powder is pure and wholesome, and that it stands far above strength and purity are concerned, at the head of the baking powders of the United States."

"GRANVILLE MCGOWAN, M. D."

Health Officer of the City of Los Angeles, Cal.

"There is, therefore, no question but the Royal is the strongest, purest and most wholesome baking powder in the market."

"Geo. A. BETHUNE."

State Chemist and Assayer, Washington.

"I find the Royal Baking Powder superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder."

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.

Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.

Chemist to the Chicago Board of Health.

"The strength of Royal is shown to be 33 per cent. greater than any other."

"As a result of my investigations, I find the Royal Baking Powder far superior to the others. It is pure, and contains none but wholesome ingredients."

"F. X. VALADE, M. D."

Public Analyst, Ontario.

"Finding in analysis that it is made of the highest grade of cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda, and is entirely free from adulteration, we heartily recommend the Royal Baking Powder for its great strength, purity and wholesomeness."

Signed by Members of Board of Health, Seattle, Wash.

"In our judgment, the Royal is the best and strongest baking powder before the public. We confidently recommend it because of its purity and care of preparation."

Signed by Members of Board of Health, Tacoma, Wash.

"The Royal Baking Powder is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphate, or any injurious substances."

"E. G. LOVE, Ph. D."

Late U. S. Gov't Chemist.

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

HENRY MOTT, Ph. D."

Late Chemist U. S. Government.

THE GREAT ZAMLOCH.

Something that will amuse and astonish the People of Bridgeport.

Anton Zamloch, the World's great Magician will appear at Bryant's Hall in a series of entertainments, the equal of which has never been seen in this country before.

The Professor has over 1600 lbs of apparatus with him and the finest stage setting on the road, and notwithstanding the expense of traveling through this country the prices of admission will be adults, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents, reserved seats 75 cents, to be obtained at the Postoffice.

Of the entertainment the Tucson Daily Citizen says:

"To-night and to-morrow night will close the engagement of Prof. Zamloch, who for the past week has been entertaining the citizens of Tucson with his marvellous sleight-of-hand witchery. From here he goes to Tombstone, where for several nights he will edify the good people of that burgh. About him there is no sham. It is said here by parties who have seen both that Herrmann must plunge deeper into the marvellous, if he would compare with Zamloch. Every evening thus far he has been greeted by large audiences, which would undoubtedly continue were he to remain here thirty days, instead of six."

Will show Lundy, July 21—22—23d.

Will show Bodie, July 25—26—27th.

A LIFT.—The State Board of Examiners at their late meeting allowed the bill of Mono county for the care of indigent sick for several years past, the amount allowed being \$5,566, from which must be deducted the expenses attending its collection, which will leave a nice little dividend for the county treasury. As we have before suggested, the Supervisors should take up our county bonds to that amount. The people expect it, and demand it, that the county may be saved that much interest.

Don't fail to see Zamloch.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met on Tuesday, the 5th, all the members present.

The road formerly known as Dickerson's Toll road from the Inyo line to Mono Mills, was ordered discontinued as a public highway on petition of George Kinsey and others.

Resignation of O. Heal, Roadmaster of Benton District, was accepted.

Resignation of Julia E. Carrington as a member of the Board of Education, received and accepted.

The Roadmaster of Bridgeport District was authorized to expend \$95 on the old Mono road, from the Bodie & Big Meadows road at lower end of Mormon Ranch to Rancheria Gulch.

A franchise was let to J. L. C. Sherwin to collect toll on the road from Mono Mills to the Inyo line, the said road to be known as the Round Valley & Mono Mills Toll Road. Tolls were fixed at the same figures as are charged on the Bodie and Big Meadows road. (See advertisement in another column.)

Court Room No 2 was granted to the Justice of Bridgeport Township to hold Court in the day time only.

R. S. McCarty was appointed a member of the Board of Education vice Julia E. Carrington, resigned.

The Clerk was instructed to purchase all necessary election supplies, including 9 ballot boxes, 9 double and 3 single booths, for the general election in November.

The Clerk was instructed to publish in each newspaper in the county a notice of the cancellation of the old Great Register of the County, and that a new and complete registration of the qualified electors of the county will commence on the 30th day of July and continue 85 days.

Deputy Clerks, as Registration Agents, are to be allowed 30 cents per name for each name registered.

A reward of \$200 was ordered to be offered for the arrest and conviction of Frank Revado, for the murder of Thos. J. Leahy, at William's Ranch, in this county.

The Auditor's and Treasurer's joint report was received.

An appropriation of \$150 was made for the maintenance and for sending James Henry, an indigent sick person, to his friends in the East.

B. Peier was appointed a Justice for Bridgeport Township.

An appropriation of \$100 was made from the General Fund, for the payment of any expenses incident to determining the status of the case in El Dorado county affecting the validity of the sheep license ordinance, and that the Auditor be instructed to draw his warrant in favor of H. M. Eddy, District Attorney, for that amount, to be used by him in procuring a copy of the records and ascertaining the facts in regard to the El Dorado case.

W. Price was ordered to remove all loose wire bordering on the Antelope road.

Certificates for 55 coyote scalps, representing \$295, were ordered to issue.

The Board adjourned on Saturday last.

MARRIED.—On Thursday morning B. L. Simmons and Miss Bertha A. Murphy were married at the residence of the bride in this town, Superior Judge W. H. Virden making the young pair one. The wedding was very private, none but relatives and one or two intimate friends of the couple witnessing the interesting ceremony. Miss Ella Hughes was bridesmaid, Sam Smith being the best man—taking a lesson, as it were. Those present had a very enjoyable time, and after congratulations had been given and refreshments served, the couple left for Carson for a bridal trip. The Chronicle-Union attaches wish the happy ones handfuls of happiness and general prosperity.

AN ERROR.—We innocently erred last week in saying that the Bodie Fire Tax Levy was invalid on account of the Assessor not giving a description of the property assessed. The Board of Supervisors so understood it, but just before they adjourned they found they were mistaken, having mixed up the recapitulation with the assessment. The Assessor did his duty well and the tax must be paid.

RANCH SOLD.—Mrs. Harvey Boone has sold her Mormon Station ranch on the Bodie road and twelve miles from Bridgeport, to Frank Lucas, the well-known sheep owner. The sheep men are beginning to buy land in this county, and many who have always driven their sheep over the mountains every Fall will hereafter keep them on this side of the mountains.

ACCIDENT.—Willie Simpson, son of Dan Simpson, of Smith Valley, was thrown from his horse on Wednesday near Riekey's Station and badly hurt, but not seriously, although it was reported his neck was broken. He was taken to Riekey's Station, and afterwards carried up to his father's cattle camp on the Sonora road.

MAGIC.—Don't fail to see the great Magician Zamloch on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evening next. He is the equal of the great Hermann, and his tricks are really wonderful, as we are told by a gentleman who attended his performance at Genoa. An entire change of program every night, so there will be no duplicating, unless specially requested to repeat some portion of a previous program.

DEAD.—R. H. Fish, who has teamed between here and Carson, was run over recently and died from his effects on the 4th at Silver City, Nev.

MARRIAGES.

SIMMONS—MURPHY.—In Bridgeport, July 14th, by Hon. W. H. Virden, Superior Judge, B. L. Simmons to Miss Bertha A. Murphy, both of this place.

Truthfully Said.

No one should get mad because a newspaper publisher duns him for money. A dun is not an impeachment of a publisher's integrity but simply an outcropping of the editor's necessity. For instance, a thousand men owe a man from one to ten dollars. He has to dun them to get the money to pay his expenses. Instead of getting mad because the editor asks him for his honest dues, the subscriber should thank the editor for waiting so patiently and pay him like a gentleman.—Exchange.

POLITICAL.

For Sheriff.

A. MAESTRETTI.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Sheriff.

P. E. VAN LOAN.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

LEGAL.

DELINQUENT SCHOOL LANDS.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO. APPROVAL.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SECTION.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMOUNT OF UNPAID AND DUE JANUARY 1, 1892.
Procter, William E.	364.	Jan. 21, 1891.	10200. Feb. 8, 1891.	N. 36.	17.	200.	10.	100.	60 N. 1/2 of Sec. 10, T. 17 N., R. 36 E., S. 36.	\$100.	\$12.75.	\$117.25.
Bailey, John M.	472.	Sept. 12, 1890.	11701. Oct. 24, 1890.	N. 36.	17.	200.	10.	100.	60 N. 1/2 of Sec. 10, T. 17 N., R. 36 E., S. 36.	\$100.	\$12.75.	\$117.25.
Harley, Harriet M.	473.	Sept. 12, 1890.	11702. Oct. 24, 1890.	N. 36.	17.	200.	10.	100.	60 N. 1/2 of Sec. 10, T. 17 N., R. 36 E., S. 36.	\$100.	\$12.75.	\$117.25.

THEO. REICHERT,
Recorder State Land Office.
By D. M. ANDER, Deputy.

Office of the District Attorney,
No 20 COURT, CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE ABOVE NAMED Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Mono county, State of California, that if the several amounts due from each of said Delinquents are not paid in Fifty Days after the date of this Notice, that in pursuance of Law 1 will commence suits to foreclose the interest of each of said purchasers or the assignees of the said purchasers of said Land, and to annul the Certificate of Purchase, and the costs of suit and 60% Attorney's fees in each action.
Dated this 15th day of June, 1892.
H. M. EDDY,
District Attorney of Mono County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND
GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST
OF GOODS

AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE
AT THE
POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF GOODS
REDUCED TO
BEDROCK PRICES.
A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts,
Yankee Notions,
Powder, Shot, Caps and
Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

TYPE METAL
For Sale at

This Office

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY ONE A YEAR.

THE
CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE
PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SERRA Nevada Mountains

IN CALIFORNIA

DIVER'S PERILS.

Electrical Apparatus for Their Protection.

The Thrilling Story of a Submarine Explorer Who Was Employed by the Chilean Insurgents—A Battle with a Shark.

H. M. Hartman, recently discharged from the cruiser San Francisco at San Diego upon the expiration of seven years' service, tells an interesting story of his experience as a diver while investigating the wreck of the Blanco Encalada during the troubles in Chile. He was attached to the insurgents and was successively an officer on a torpedo boat, lieutenant of artillery at the battle of Acaesgo river, a spy against Balmaceda and commanded two pieces of artillery at the battle of Placilla.

There is not a leading merchant in this city who could not tell some scandalous tale concerning people of wealth and social standing who have had goods sent home "on approval."

There is absolutely no limit regarding the style and variety of the articles thus pressed into service. Opera cloaks, fans, jewelry and head-wear are kept over night and then returned the next day, after having done duty at some social function within the twenty-four hours that they have been absent from the store.

Almost everywhere were arms, legs, heads and trunks of human bodies. Many of these fish had eaten clean of the flesh, leaving only the skulls and bones remaining. The flesh that still remained intact was soft and mushy, and when touched would fall away from the bones. Many bodies were found whole, the men having met death by drowning.

In the starboard rigging stood the skeletons of two men with the bones of their hands still clenching the railing. The whole scene was horrible and revolting beyond description. The greatest obstacle in the work was the fish. There were millions of fish and eels everywhere. They would shoot through the water and magnified by the water and the light of the diver's helmet, and reflecting the rays of the electric light, they looked like thousands of blades of polished silver.

Wherever Hartman would lay his hands upon the deck they would come in contact with a slimy eel. The eels would wrap themselves about the divers' legs as they went along the deck. This, and coming in frequent contact with dissolving human flesh, added to the variety of sensations not frequently met with by even a diver.

Among these fish were numerous sharks. They were with difficulty kept away from the divers. With one Hartman had a battle. The eel of a diver is so shrewd as to keep him at about an equilibrium in the water. With a slight motion he can easily rise. As he goes over the bottom he rarely touches ground. A diver is also provided with a weapon of defense against ravenous fish, in the shape of an electric pole six feet long and covered with rubber, except at the end, which is a steel point.

Heading in a large curve over this point is a hook with a ball on the end. The point and ball are positive and negative poles of an electric current, which is furnished by wire from a dynamo on the vessel. When a shark approaches too close to the diver the end of the pole is thrown against him and the current passes from the point through the fish to the ball. The fish receives a violent shock, which may either stun or kill.

Hartman saw an enormous man-eating shark slowly approaching him and slowly opening and shutting his enormous jaws. When within striking distance the pole was thrown against him. The shark stopped and he remained under the surface for several minutes, then recovered and came slowly on again. It was repeated with the same result the third time. Hartman dropped underneath the shark, and while he was yet motionless ripped with a knife along the belly from the gills to the tail, leaving his intestines to fall out.

LAFAYETTE'S NAME.

The Great-Grandson of the Illustrious Frenchman, a Descendant from One Pair of Rabbits Within Five Years.

A dispatch stated that M. Bureau, great-grandson of the illustrious Lafayette, has been authorized to add to his name that of Dumontier de Lafayette. In July, 1891, says the New York World, M. Oscar Pierre Maurice Bureau de Lafayette and grand-nephew of the late Senator Edmond Francois de Lafayette, made application to the minister of justice to add to his patronymic the name of Dumontier de Lafayette. Gen. de Lafayette left by his wife, nee d'Ayen, two sons, George Washington, marquis de Lafayette, and two daughters—Mme. de Lafayette-Montigny, who had two daughters only, and Mme. de Lafayette, who gave birth to a son and three daughters, Mme. d'Assailly, Mme. de Corcelle and Mme. de Remusat.

George Washington de Lafayette, who was born in 1780, married in 1809 Mlle. de Destut de Tracy, by whom he had two sons, Oscar and Edmond de Lafayette, and three daughters, who respectively married M. Bureau de Puy, M. Adolphe Perier (a nephew of Casimir Perier), and M. de Beaumont. The last two Lafayettes, both senators of the third republic, passed away without issue. The elder, who died in 1881, had married Mlle. Bureau de Puy, the sister of his brother-in-law. Edmond de Lafayette died a bachelor in December, 1890. M. Oscar Pierre Maurice Bureau de Lafayette was born at Avallon, in the department of the Yonne, in December, 1878, and resides at Chateau de Lafayette, near Montmarin, in the department of Marne.

BORROWED PLUMES.

Women Get Goods from Shops, Use Them and Return Them as Usual.

It is a recognized fact that one can borrow or buy the use of almost anything. At a great crash it is understood that those who entertain may have hired most of the chairs, and there are caterers who make it their business to rent out entire dinner services.

It is a matter of common knowledge as to how many young men at a dancing party wear their dress suits by the grace of five dollars a night, or by the more knavish process of stealing the use of a second-hand one from a friend under promise to pay when the remittances come from home, don't you know? But there are times when social evils rebel against paying even a modest sum for an accommodation in the way of supplying what their menage lacks.

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STREET CAR LINES.

What Should Be Done When the Conductor Doesn't Ask for the Fare.

If you ride in a street car and the conductor forgets to collect your fare, is it right or wrong for you to leave him in ignorance of the fact and get off without paying the five cents of your own accord?

That is a delicate question in street car ethics, but before deciding to keep still and save your money it would perhaps be wise to reflect on the experience of a lady who boarded a Madison avenue car a few days ago and rode without paying a cent for the ride, says the New York Herald.

"If that conductor does not know enough to ask me for the fare," she said to herself, this fair Harlequin, "it is certainly not my business to look out for the interests of the company. I consider it a matter of principle not to give up my nickel."

So she reasoned with herself, but alas for such reasoning! The conductor out there on the back platform was by no means a fool; on the contrary, he was a student of human nature, particularly of feminine human nature; and if he had not asked the young lady from Ninety-fourth street to give him the regulation five cents it was not, as she supposed, because he had overlooked her, but because he wanted to get some fuller knowledge as to the workings of the Harlequin conscience.

All the way down to Fourteenth street, four good miles, the horses carried that lady, and then she, all serene, prepared to leave the car without paying. The conductor sighed, and his barometer of human nature sank way down. The struggle had been fought and the battle lost. However he reflected that was no reason why the company should lose five cents.

"Excuse me, madam," he said, politely, as her patent leather boot touched the lower step, "did I get your fare?"

There was a merry twinkle in his eye as he said this.

Ah! that was a terrible moment for the Harlequin lady. To say "yes" would be to tell a lie; to say "no" would be to admit that she had been cheating. So she told a fib, only a little one, however, and merely to save the situation.

"Why, didn't you?" she asked, innocently, raising a pair of blue eyes in which there was no guile. "Oh, I am so sorry," and with that she dropped a nickel from her daintily gloved fingers into the conductor's outstretched hand.

"Pretty well done, that, wasn't it?" said the back platform philosopher to a passenger who had watched the transaction. "These women folks do beat the deuce for looking innocent. You wouldn't have thought that girl had been calculating on my tactics" her for that five cents, but she had, just the same. Did you see how she had the nickel all ready there in her glove? Oh, yes, we have lots of 'em like her every day. But, I say, she's a daisy, ain't she?"

STORY OF A PET EAGLE.

Chilians Keep Not Hing about the Provenance of Their Counters.

A party of tourists witnessed a strange sight near this place a few days ago, says a Raton (N. M.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. While going by a little house near the road they heard the frantic screams of a woman. Several of the men ran to the house and found her standing in a side door screaming: "My child! My child!" and pointing to an outhouse, on top of which sat a big bald eagle, with a child about one year old in its talons. Before any of the party could shoot the noise frightened the bird, and, picking up the child, he flapped his enormous wings, and started away. The weight of the child, however, was almost too much, and it seemed impossible for him to rise more than fifty feet above the ground. A Mr. Roberts in the party had a rifle, but feared to shoot, knowing that if the bird was killed the boy would fall to the ground and be dashed to pieces. The half-crazed mother and the party of tourists ran along, keeping as near the eagle as possible. At last the mother implored Mr. Roberts to shoot the bird. Thinking the boy's death was almost a certainty in any event Mr. Roberts took careful aim and fired. The eagle gave a scream and began beating the air vigorously with one wing, while the other hung useless by his side. It was almost a minute before the strength of the bird gave out, and it began to fall, still holding the boy in its talons. It came down, slowly circling about, and getting lower and lower each time and at last reached the ground. The mother rushed for her child, but the eagle began to fight with beak and wing, and it was not until it had been killed with the butt of the rifle that the child was released. The talons of the eagle had gotten well tied up in the child's clothes, and this had saved the boy's life. He was black and blue in places by being beaten by the eagle's wings, but was not otherwise hurt. The mother told the tourists that the eagle had been about the house for a long time and had almost become a pet. It had seemed to her much attached to a dog owned by her husband and spent much of its time near the dog's kennel. A few weeks before the dog had shown symptoms of madness and had been shot. Since then the eagle had seemed very vicious.

WORTH OF BRITISH PRELATES.

The announcement that Cardinal Manning, who was one time enormously wealthy, his father having been a governor of the Bank of England, had only left a sum of six hundred dollars at his death, recalls to mind the large personal properties of the bishops and archbishops of the church of England.

An examination of the records of the probate office shows that during the last thirty years have left an average personal property of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars each. These figures do not include the value of the real estate possessed by the prelates or any sums invested in policies of life insurance or otherwise settled for the benefit of their families.

The family Bible of George Washington's mother, now owned by Mrs. Lewis Washington, of Charleston, W. Va., has been loaned for exhibition at Mount Vernon. It has a cover of homespun cloth put on by its original owner. The Washington Post says that the book is wonderfully preserved for its age and all of its pages are still intact except the first five or six that were torn out and placed in the corner stone of the Mary Washington monument at Fredericksburg, Va. The first entry in it is of the marriage of Augustine Washington and Mary Ball in 1731, and the next is of the birth of George Washington, February 11, 1732 (o. s.).

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FINNY NURSINGS.

Progressive Stages in the Development of Fish Life.

The Sporadic Actions of the Young Fry Upon Their Escape from the Shell—An Interesting Chapter for Young Naturalists.

In course of time—ten or fifteen days in many common forms—the little baby fish is fully formed within the egg and soon is ready to emerge, says Longman's Magazine. If the weather be very cold the period of development may be prolonged, but the approach of the hatching stage is usually intimated by the continued movements of the imprisoned embryo, impatient, apparently, to enter upon its free life in the external world of waters. All the changes undergone by the developing fish may be observed without difficulty with a powerful lens and if an appropriate specimen be secured the observer may be fortunate enough to behold the little fish burst its prison bonds. At the point of the thin, transparent shell where the tail of the fish lies, a gaping opening usually appears, and through it that delicate member is pushed out like a long, glassy oar. After the tail the body, with a huge ball of yolk hanging from the under side, follows; and lastly the tiny blunt head protrudes, "like the head of a bulldog," as a fisherman once aptly described it. Sometimes the head with its enormous staring eyes is pushed out first of all, while at other times the tail and body are free, but the large head remains inclosed. Despite all the struggles of the young fish—and they are often desperate enough during the hatching process—the head may continue inclosed in its glassy helmet and the unfortunate baby fish bravely swims about, as pathetic a spectacle as "the man in the iron mask."

Should it be so fortunate as to become completely liberated its capers in the water are as rapturous as the gambols of a lamb. It has aspirations which cannot be checked. Cesslessly it wriggles upward and then sinks quietly down again, only to renew time after time the ascending movement. There is no monotony in its actions, for now it may be seen plunging forward by a series of jerks in a horizontal direction, now it spins round in spiral fashion, and only when tired of these varied evolutions does it lie extended and inactive, swaying about in the eddying water. If our little whitling or haddock succeeds in reaching the surface it wriggles around in endless circles or wanders aimlessly from one spot to another. No Aradne make her advent to help this wandering new-born Theseus. But though the sea be wide it cannot stray far from all companionship; countless millions of newly hatched brothers are swimming on every side and the surface of the water often appears to be quite alive with them.

The young of most of our food-fishes enter upon life very much in this way. They are all, moreover, shaped after a similar manner, and apparently intended for a mode of existence that is practically identical. All alike are very rudimentary creatures during their early days. Even the trained eye can, as a rule, detect no mouth—the mouth, like the eyes of the young kitten, being closed for some time—and the little fish feeds by slowly absorbing its stock of food-yolk. The brains, gills, liver and other organs, so necessary to the adult fish, are either unformed or in a very immature condition; even the backbone is not a true backbone at this time, but appears merely as an elastic rod, called the notochord, the primitive representative of the bony vertebral column.

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BUSINESS AND MORALS.

They Have No Connection Now, But Some Day They May Have.

It is a very common thing for people to lament that they did not get rid of this or that property before its value depreciated. Of course, what they are really sorry for is that they could not have contrived to saddle their loss or some one else. It is a sign of the imperfection of contemporary benevolence that good people should have such feelings and should regard them as matters of course. They are humorously unchristian, says Scribner. The utmost the average contemporary moralist enjoins is that a man shall not "unload" upon his friends. He cannot so much as imagine a scruple about selling out cadaverous stocks in open market.

It will not be so when the millennium comes. Property will continue then, as now, to fluctuate in value, but the prospect of a depression will no longer strike the owner as a good reason for selling out. His superior moral sense will then, as now, be profitable to his estate, since property doesn't always depreciate as much as is expected, and often in the end it recovers more than it lost. But the great advantage from a business point of view of the perfected altruism will be emancipation of the altruist from panic and all its consequences, since the man who is more ready to accept his loss than to pass it on is not to be scared into a foolish sacrifice by the shadow of it before-hand.

UTILITY OF THE SAND BLAST.

The use of the sand blast is now found to be a very convenient and effective method of cleaning buildings. A pump which forces a blast of air at a pressure of four ounces to the square inch through a system of flexible pipes removes the unclean surface of stone readily. One square foot of stone can thus be cleaned in ten minutes and the rapidity of the process can be increased by the use of a higher pressure. This method has been found to possess many advantages over the use of acid for this purpose. Another, though an older, application of the sand blast is for the whitening of the outside of incandescent lamp bulbs, and decorative effects are often introduced by fastening letters or ornaments upon the outside, such decorations being especially applicable to hotels and such places, where it is desirable that each lamp shall bear the name of the establishment.

SAIT FOR CLEARING WATER.

The formation of mud shoals at the mouths of rivers is due to the admixture of salt water with fresh water holding fine particles of mud in solution. The pure water is so affected by the contact that it throws down the mud which it might otherwise have held in suspension for many days. The action of salt in thus clearing water was announced to the British geological society not long since as a new discovery; but the American Journal of Science and Arts asserts that the clearing of water by salt, as well as by alum, has been a popular recipe for ages. It also mentions an American publication in which the action at the mouths of rivers is pointedly referred to.

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